November 23, 1774. NUMB. 2396.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ſecond chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office; alſo, of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, of Mr. BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, and of Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets.

This day is publiſhed, printed and to be ſold by
R. AITKEN,
Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,
(Price bound Three Shillings)

THE LADIES MEMORANDUM-BOOK, OR DAILY POCKET-JOURNAL, FOR THE YEAR 1775. Deſigned as a methodical regiſter of all their tranſactions of buſineſs, as well as amuſement. 4 w.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
Printed for and ſold by R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A NEW, correct, and handſome OCTAVO EDITION of DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or, the FAMILY PHYSICIAN: Being an Attempt to render the Medical Art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing People what is in their own Power, both with Reſpect to the Prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes, by Regimen and Simple Medicines: By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, EDINBURGH. *The Second American Edition, carefully printed from the new London Edition, with all the new Corrections, by the Author, with very conſiderable Additions.* 6 w.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1774.
MILL-STONES, and BOULTING-CLOTHS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
ROBERT, NATHANIEL, and WILLIAM LEWIS,
At their STORE, in Front and Water-ſtreets, oppoſite Hamilton's wharff, and near the Drawbridge,

MILLERS, and others, who may be in want of theſe articles, can be ſupplied on reaſonable terms; and thoſe who are unacquainted with the different qualities of Boulting-cloths, may depend on having ſuch as will anſwer their purpoſe, with proper directions how to fix them to the beſt advantage for boulting every kind of meal; thoſe who buy a quantity to retail, will be allowed a diſcount.

Their COLOGNE MILL-STONES are exceeding good, and of various ſizes, from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet diameter.---Their FRENCH BURRS are alſo very good, and are 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches broad.------They have likewiſe BUCKS COUNTY MILL-STONES, of a good griſt and different dimenſions; and, on a ſhort notice, can ſupply with any ſize, from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt. ¶ 2 M.

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE, Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing about 240 Acres, known by the Name of the Warren Tavern, on the Lancaſter Road, 23 Miles from Philadelphia; there is a Quantity of very good Meadow, and plenty of Limeſtone on the Land, alſo a commodious Stone Barn, lately built, with good Sheds and Out-houſes. Likewiſe a Tract of Woodland in Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, of 120 Acres, within 3 or 4 Miles of a Landing on Raccoon Creek. For Terms, apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Second-ſtreet. 6 w.

PAUL FOOKS, NOTARY PUBLICK and ſworn Interpreter for the French and Spaniſh Languages, and Profeſſor of the ſame, at his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Houſe of Mr. John Inglis, and next Door to Andrew Hamilton, Eſquire,

CONTINUES to tranſlate and draw French and Spaniſh Writings, as Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the Forms and Uſages of the reſpective Countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages in the greateſt Purity and Elegance, Mornings and Evenings, at his ſaid Houſe.

MANUFACTURE.

ANY agreeable Perſon or Perſons, who are willing to employ Two, Three, Four, Five Hundred, or from Five Hundred to One Thouſand Pounds, in carrying on an AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, which will, according to probability, produce a conſiderable profit either in time of Importation or Non-importation, will be informed of the particulars, and of the terms, by applying to
ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller,
In Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor *Daniel Fullerton*, late of the county of Lancaſter, and province of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with *Manoves O'Hara* and *Daniel O'Hara*, by the firſt day of December next, or expect that their accounts will be put into the hands of the lawyers, in order to have them ſettled; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, proven and atteſted to, in order for payment, to us, the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Campbell, near the ſign of the Three Crowns, in Pequea. MANOVES O'HARA, and DANIEL O'HARA, Adminiſtrators. *Nov.* 10, 1774. ¶

THIS is to give Notice to VENDIAL SPRING and JACOB SPRING, Brothers, formerly of Lancaſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania (but have been abſent theſe many years paſt) to be and appear at Cocalico Townſhip, in ſaid County, on or before the firſt Day of December 1775, there to receive their equal Shares of a Legacy left them by their Brother, Powel Spring, of ſaid Townſhip and County, otherwiſe their ſaid Shares will be divided and given to their three Siſters, according to Law. *Nov.* 19, 1774. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bane townſhip, York county, the 12th of November, 1774, two HORSES, the one a dark mouſe colour, about 12 years old, 13½ hands high, trots and paces, ſhod before, his hind feet white. The other is a ſtrawberry roan, about 11 years old, with a ſhort tail, ſo ſhort that he has no power of the tail, paces all. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, ſhall have Forty Shillings *reward, paid by* FRANCIS MEREDITH, *living at Carrol's Delight, in York county, or the reverend Mr.* JOHN CUTHBERTSON, *living in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county.* ¶

West New-Jerſey, November 8, 1774.

WAS LEFT at Batſto Furnace, on the 7th Inſtant, a BAY HORSE COLT, about 4 Years old, with a Saddle and Bridle, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. WILLIAM RICHARDS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, from the Conſtable of New-Britain, Bucks county, a certain Thomas Saymers, *about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, fair complexion, ſtraight hair; had on a ſwanſkin waiſtcoat, lappelled, with ſleeves, tow trowſers, light blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with ſmall ſteel buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid* Saymers, *in any of his Majeſty's goals within this province, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
Nov. 15, 1774. JOSEPH MATHEW, *Conſtable.*

RUN away, on Wedneſday, the 2d of November, 1774, from the ſchooner Endeavour, when lying in Langford's Bay, Kent county, Maryland, a certain Richard Coe, *a convict, was brought into this country in February laſt; had on, when he went away, an old flannel jacket, a check ſhirt and canvaſs trowſers, and took a dirty oznenbrigs ſhirt along with him, alſo a brown coloured coat and jacket, about half-worn, with plain plaited buttons; he is about 6 feet high, and ſtoops or hangs forwards as he walks, ſpeaks much in the Lancaſhire or Weſt of England dialect, and expreſſes himſelf very bad, is of a fair reddiſh complexion, but of a down look, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal in this province or Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof in the public papers, ſhall receive* Six Dollars *reward, or if brought to Deep-water-point, Miles River, Maryland, ſhall receive the ſaid reward, and reaſonable charges, from* JAMES BRADDOCK. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Bert townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 18th of October laſt, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named Brian M'Donal, *about 20 years of age, a Taylor by trade; came in this fall, in the ſhip Liberty, from Newry, a ſhort well ſet fellow, black ſtraight hair, much pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a good dark brown cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes, with braſs buckles; alſo took with him an old ſuit of clothes, one pair of black ribbed ſtockings, one check ſhirt and 3 white ditto, one pair of ſtriped trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* CALEB HARTMAN. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named Hugh M'Laughlin, *about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, long black hair queued, wants one of his fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat and jacket, old buckſkin breeches, with a patch on each thigh, newly waſhed, a pair of linen drawers, black and white, a ſheepſkin apron, good ſhoes, with plain braſs buckles, an old hat, which he wears full cocked, 2 coarſe ſhirts and 1 fine ditto, and a half-worn country cloth jacket, lightiſh coloured, and a blue ditto, with ſleeves, 3 pair of ſtockings, one deep blue pair ribbed, one ditto plain light blue, and one pair of thread ditto; ſaid ſervant has a ſcar on his right cheek; it is ſuppoſed he has a falſe paſs with him. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, or to Jacob Feree's mill, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* EDWARD CROSBY.

N. B. He is a Cooper by trade, and he has ſerved four years with John Ramſay, near Neſhaminey Meeting-houſe, Bucks county, for his paſſage. November 15, 1774. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward,

FOR catching a Yanky, named John Reed, *who made his eſcape from near Ranken's Ferry, on Saſquehanna; he is 6 feet high, ſlim built, dark complexion, ſickly coloured, having had the ague this fall, born in New-England, and talks in that dialect, about 35 years old, with long black hair, and has a remarkable ſtoppage in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, a dark-grey napped ſurtout, bound with lightiſh coloured binding, a black and white ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, new ſhoes, new yarn ſtockings, a pattern of a brown pair of velvet breeches, with white flannel for lining, and other trimmings, which he ſtole, and alſo a pocket-book, with about 10s. in caſh, and ſeveral other articles; it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Maryland, and as he is a deceitful villain, he may endeavour to impoſe on any perſon that may apprehend him, but the uncommon ſtoppage in his ſpeech will eaſy teſtify him to be the perſon. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any goal, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* ROBERT CRAIG, *or* ALEXANDER ELLIOT. ‖4w.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th of November inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named William Cummins, *he being taken the day before out of the Work-houſe, in Philadelphia, where he had been put in as a common ſtroller, and abſconded before he came home to his ſaid maſter; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a thick, well-ſet, full faced fellow; had on a good pair of buckſkin breeches, a ſmall brimmed good hat, taped round the edge, good pumps, with ſilver or plated buckles, and a double-breaſted green jacket; his clothes being uncertain, and very likely he may change his apparel. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
JOHN GRONOW.
†
N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the city of Philadelphia.

ALL perſons (particularly thoſe living at a diſtance) who were adventurers in the firſt claſs of the Vineyard Lottery, are deſired to renew their tickets on or before the 29th day of December next, by which time the numbers will be in the wheels for drawing; for ſhould they neglect their chance in the ſecond claſs, they will then be diſpoſed of to thoſe that apply, and ſcarcely a poſſibility of a chance in the third claſs, which is extraordinary great, as the whole will be prizes and no deduction. In this ſecond claſs are two capital prizes of 1000 and 600, and the loweſt 4 dollars. In the mean time ſome tickets may be had---Enquire at the Bar of the London Coffee-houſe, and of the Managers. 4 w.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note, or Book-debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to furniſh their Accounts, properly proved.
ANNA CARMICK,)
JOSEPH SWIFT,) Execut.
3 M.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of Auguſt 30.*

To the PRINTER.

The waves never riſe but when the winds blow.

SIR,

AS the cauſe of the preſent ill-humour in America, and of the Reſolutions taken there to purchaſe leſs of our manufactures, does not ſeem to be generally underſtood, it may afford ſome ſatisfaction to your Readers, if you give them the following ſhort hiſtorical ſtate of facts.

From the time that the Colonies were firſt conſidered as capable of granting aids to the Crown, down to the end of the laſt war, it is ſaid that the conſtant mode of obtaining thoſe aids was by Requiſition made from the Crown through its Governors to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, in circular letters from the Secretary of State in his Majeſty's name, ſetting forth the occaſion, requiring them to take the matter into conſideration, and expreſſing a reliance on their prudence, duty and affection to his Majeſty's Government, that they would grant ſuch ſums, or raiſe ſuch numbers of men, as were ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances.

The Colonies, being accuſtomed to this method, have from time to time granted money to the Crown, or raiſed troops for its ſervice, in proportion to their abilities, and, during all the laſt war, beyond their abilities, ſo that conſiderable ſums were returned them yearly by Parliament, as exceeding their proportion.

Had this happy method been continued (a method which left the King's ſubjects in thoſe remote countries, the pleaſure of ſhewing their zeal and loyalty, and of imagining that they recommended themſelves to their Sovereign by the liberality of their voluntary grants) there is no doubt but all the money that could reaſonably be expected to be raiſed from them, in any manner, might have been obtained from them, without the leaſt heart-burning, offence, or breach of the harmony of affections and intereſts that ſo long ſubſiſted between the two countries.

It has been thought wiſdom in a Government, exerciſing ſovereignty over different kinds of people, to have ſome regard to prevailing and eſtabliſhed opinions among the people to be governed, wherever ſuch opinions might in their effects promote or obſtruct public meaſures.—If they tend to obſtruct public ſervice, they are to be changed before we act againſt them, and they can only be changed by reaſon and perſuaſion.—But if public ſervice can be carried on without thwarting thoſe opinions, if they can be on the contrary made ſubſervient to it, they are not unneceſſarily to be thwarted, how abſurd ſoever ſuch popular opinions may be in their natures.—This had been the wiſdom of our Government with reſpect to raiſing money in the colonies. It was well known that the Coloniſts univerſally were of opinion, that no money could be levied from Engliſh ſubjects, but by their own conſent, given by themſelves or their choſen Repreſentatives. That therefore whatever money was to be raiſed from the people in the colonies, muſt firſt be granted by their Aſſemblies; as the money raiſed in Britain is firſt to be granted by the Houſe of Commons. That this right of granting their own money was eſſential to Engliſh liberty; and that if any man, or body of men, in which they had no Repreſentative of their chuſing, could tax them at pleaſure, they could not be ſaid to have any property, any thing they could call their own. But as theſe opinions did not hinder their granting money voluntarily and amply, whenever the Crown, by its ſervants, came into their Aſſemblies (as it does into its Parliaments of Britain and Ireland) and demanded aids, therefore that method was choſen rather than the baneful one of arbitrary taxes.

I do not undertake here to ſupport thoſe opinions; they have been refuted by a late act of Parliament, declaring its own power; which very Parliament, however, ſhewed wiſely ſo much tender regard to thoſe inveterate prejudices, as to repeal a tax that had odiouſly militated againſt them.—And thoſe prejudices are ſtill ſo fixed and rooted in the Americans, that it is ſuppoſed not a ſingle man among them has been convinced of his error by that act of Parliament.

The Miniſter, therefore, who firſt projected to lay aſide the accuſtomed method of requiſition, and to raiſe money on America by Stamps, ſeems not to have acted wiſely in deviating from that method (which the Coloniſts looked upon as conſtitutional) and thwarting, unneceſſarily, the general fixed prejudices of ſo great a number of the King's ſubjects. It was not, however, for want of knowledge that what he was about to do would give them great offence; he appears to have been very ſenſible of this, and apprehenſive that it might occaſion ſome diſorders, to prevent or ſuppreſs which he projected another Bill, that was brought in the ſame ſeſſion with the Stamp-Act, whereby it was to be made lawful for Military Officers in the Colonies to quarter their Soldiers in private houſes. This ſeemed intended to awe the people into a compliance with the other Act. Great oppoſition, however, being raiſed here againſt the Bill, by the Agents from the Colonies, and the Merchants trading thither, the Coloniſts declaring, that under ſuch a power in the Army no one could look on his houſe as his own, or think he had a home, when ſoldiers might be thruſt into it, and mixed with his family, at the pleaſure of an Officer, that part of the Bill was dropt; but there ſtill remained a clauſe, when it paſſed into a law, to oblige the ſeveral Aſſemblies to provide quarters for the Soldiers, furniſhing them with fire, beds, candles, ſmall beer or rum, and ſundry other articles, at the expence of the ſeveral Provinces.—And this Act continued in force when the Stamp-Act was repealed, though, if obligatory on the Aſſemblies, it equally militated againſt the American principle above-mentioned, that money is not to be raiſed on Engliſh ſubjects without their conſent.

The Colonies nevertheleſs, being put into high good humour by the repeal of the Stamp Act, choſe to avoid a freſh diſpute upon the other, it being temporary, and ſoon to expire, never (as they hoped) to revive again; and in the mean time they, by various ways, provided for the quartering of the troops, either by Acts of their own Aſſemblies, without taking notice of the Acts of Parliament, or by ſome variety or ſmall diminution (as of ſalt and vinegar) in the ſupplies required by the Act, that what they did might appear a voluntary act of their own, and not done in obedience to an act of Parliament, which they thought contrary to right, and therefore void in itſelf.

It might have been well if the matter had thus paſſed without notice; but an officious Governor having written home an angry and aggravating letter upon this conduct in the Aſſembly of his province, the noted projector of the Stamp Act and his adherents, then in the oppoſition, raiſed ſuch a clamour againſt America, as in rebellion, &c. and againſt thoſe who had been for the repeal of the Stamp Act, as having thereby been encouragers of this ſuppoſed rebellion, that it was thought neceſſary to enforce the Quartering Act by another Act of Parliament, taking away from the province of New-York, which had been moſt explicit in its refuſal, all the powers of legiſlation, till it ſhould have complied with that act: The news of which greatly alarmed the people every where in America, as the language of ſuch an act ſeemed to be—Obey implicitly laws made by the Parliament of Great-Britain, to force money from you without your conſent, or you ſhall enjoy no rights or privileges at all.

At the ſame time the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, deſirous of ingratiating himſelf with the oppoſition, or driven to it by their clamours, projected the levying more money from America, by new duties on various articles of our own manufacture, as glaſs, paper, painters colours, &c. appointing a new Board of Cuſtoms, and ſending over a ſett of Commiſſioners (with large ſalaries) to be eſtabliſhed at Boſton, who were to have the care of collecting theſe duties; and which were, by the act, expreſly mentioned to be intended for the payment of the ſalaries of Governors, Judges, and other Officers of the Crown in America, it being a pretty general opinion here, that thoſe Officers ought not to depend on the people there for any part of their ſupport.

It is not my intention to combat this opinion. But perhaps it may be ſome ſatisfaction to the public to know what ideas the Americans have on the ſubject. They ſay then, as to Governors, that they are not like Princes, whoſe poſterity have an inheritance in the government of a nation, and therefore an intereſt in its proſperity; they are generally ſtrangers to the Provinces they are ſent to govern; have no eſtate, natural connection, or relation there, to give them an affection for the country; that they come only to make money as faſt as they can, are frequently men of vicious characters and broken fortunes, ſent merely to get them off the hands of a Miniſter ſomewhere out of the way; that as they intend ſtaying in the country no longer than their government continues, and purpoſe to leave no family behind them, they are apt to be regardleſs of the good will of the people, and care not what is ſaid or thought of them, after they are gone. Their ſituation gives them many opportunities of being vexatious, and they are often ſo, notwithſtanding their dependance on the Aſſemblies for all that part of their ſupport, that does not ariſe from fees eſtabliſhed by law, but would probably be much more ſo, if they were to be fully ſupported by money drawn from the people, without the conſent or good will of the people, which is the profeſſed deſign of this act. That if by means of the forced duties, government is to be ſupported in America, without the intervention of the Aſſemblies, their Aſſemblies will ſoon be looked on as uſeleſs, and a Governor will not call them, as having nothing to hope from their meeting, and perhaps ſomething to fear from their enquiries into and remonſtrances againſt his mal-adminiſtration; that thus the people will be deprived of their moſt eſſential rights; that its being, as at preſent, a Governor's intereſt to cultivate the good will, by promoting the welfare of the people he governs, can be attended with no prejudice to the Mother Country, ſince all the laws he may be prevailed to give his aſſent to, are ſubject to reviſion here, and if reported againſt by the Board of Trade, as hurtful to the intereſt of this country, may and are immediately repealed by the Crown; nor dare he paſs any law contrary to his inſtructions, as he holds his office during the pleaſure of the Crown, and his ſecurities are liable for the penalties of their bonds, if he contravenes thoſe inſtructions.

This is what they ſay as to Governors.

As to Judges, they alledge, that being appointed from hence by the Crown, and holding their commiſſions, not during good behaviour, as in Britain, but during pleaſure, all the weight of intereſt would be thrown into one of the ſcales (which ought to be held even) if the ſalaries are alſo to be paid out of the duties forced from the people without their conſent, and independent of their Aſſemblies approbation or diſapprobation of the Judges behaviour; that whenever the Crown will grant commiſſions to able and honeſt Judges during good behaviour, the Aſſemblies will ſettle permanent and ample ſalaries on them during their commiſſions; but at preſent they have no other means of getting rid of an ignorant, unjuſt Judge (and ſome of ſcandalous characters have, they ſay, been ſent them) but by ſtarving him out.

I do not ſuppoſe theſe reaſonings of the Americans will appear here to have much weight in them. I do not produce them with an expectation of convincing your Readers. I relate them merely in purſuance of the taſk I have impoſed on myſelf, to be an impartial Hiſtorian of American facts and opinions.

F. B.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of September* 1.

To the PRINTER.

THE Coloniſts being greatly alarmed, as I obſerved in my laſt, by news of the act for aboliſhing the legiſlature of New-York, and the impoſition of theſe new duties, profeſſedly for ſuch diſagreeable and to them appearing dangerous purpoſes, accompanied by a new ſett of Revenue Officers, with large appointments, which gave ſtrong ſuſpicion that more buſineſs of the ſame kind was ſoon to be provided for them, that they might earn thoſe ſalaries, began ſeriouſly to conſider their ſituation, and to revolve afreſh in their minds grievances, which from their reſpect and love for this country they had long borne, and ſeemed almoſt willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the intereſts of all America had been eſteemed here, when the intereſt of a few inhabitants of Great-Britain happened to have the ſmalleſt competition with it. That thus the whole American people were forbidden the advantage of a direct importation of wine, oil, and fruit from Portugal, but muſt take them loaded with all the expences of a voyage of one thouſand leagues round about, being to be landed firſt in England to be reſhipped for America; expences amounting, in war time, at leaſt to thirty per cent. more than otherwiſe they would have been charged with, and all this, merely that a few Portugal Merchants in London might gain a commiſſion on thoſe goods paſſing through their hands.—Portugal Merchants, by the bye, who can complain loudly of the ſmalleſt hardſhips laid on their trade by foreigners, and yet even the laſt year could oppoſe with all their influence the giving eaſe to their fellow-ſubjects under ſo heavy an oppreſſion—That on a frivolous complaint of a few Virginia Merchants, nine Colonies were reſtrained from making paper money, though become abſolutely neceſſary to their internal commerce, from the conſtant remittance of their gold and ſilver to Britain.—But not only the intereſt of a particular body of Merchants, the intereſt of any ſmall body of Britiſh Tradeſmen or Artificers, has been found, they ſay, to outweigh that of all the King's ſubjects in the Colonies.

There cannot be a ſtronger natural right than that of a man's making the beſt profit he can of the natural produce of his lands, provided he does not thereby injure the State in general. Iron is to be found every where in America, and beaver furs are the natural produce of that country. Hats and nails, and ſteel, are wanted there as well as here. It is of no importance to the common welfare of the Empire, whether a ſubject gets his living by making hats on this or that ſide of the water; yet the Hatters of England have prevailed ſo far as to obtain an act in their own favour, reſtraining that manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to ſend their beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchaſe back the hats, loaded with the charges of a double tranſportation. In the ſame manner have a few Nail-makers, and ſtill a ſmaller number of Steel-makers (perhaps there are not half a dozen of theſe in England) prevailed totally to forbid, by an act of Parliament, the erecting of ſlitting-mills and ſteel furnaces in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take nails for their buildings, and ſteel for their tools, from theſe artificers, under the ſame diſadvantages. Added to theſe, the Americans remembered the act authorizing the moſt cruel inſult that perhaps was ever offered by one people to another, that of emptying our goals into their ſettlements (Scotland too has within theſe few years obtained the privilege it had not before, of ſending its rogues and villains to the Plantations) an inſult aggravated by that barbarous ill-placed ſarcaſm in a report of the Board of Trade, when one of the Provinces complained of the act. "It is neceſſary that it ſhould be continued for the Better Peopling of your Majeſty's Colonies." I ſay, reflecting on theſe things, the Americans ſaid to one another (their news papers are full of ſuch diſcourſes) theſe people are not content with making a monopoly of us, forbidding us to trade with any other country of Europe, and compelling us to buy every thing of them, though in many articles we could furniſh ourſelves 10, 20, and even 50 per cent. cheaper elſewhere; but now they have as good as declared they have a right to tax us, *ad libitum*, internally and externally; and that our conſtitution and liberties ſhall all be taken away if we do not ſubmit to that claim. They are not content with the high prices at which they ſell us their goods, but have now begun to enhance thoſe prices by new duties; and by the expenſive apparatus of a new ſett of Officers, they appear to intend an augmentation and multiplication of thoſe burthens, that ſhall ſtill be more grievous to us. Our people have been fooliſhly fond of their ſuperfluous modes and manufactures, to the impoveriſhing our country, carrying off all our caſh, and loading us with debt; they will not ſuffer us to reſtrain the luxury of our inhabitants as they do that of their own, by laws; they can make laws to diſcourage or prohibit the importation of French ſuperfluities, but, though thoſe of England are as ruinous to us as the French ones are to them, if we make a law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our money from us by trade, and every profit we can any where make by our fiſhery, our produce, and our commerce, centers finally with them! But this does not ſatisfy. It is time then to take care of ourſelves by the beſt means in our power. Let us unite in ſolemn reſolutions and engagements with and to each other, that we will give theſe new Officers as little trouble as poſſible, by not conſuming the Britiſh manufactures on which they are to levy the duties. Let us agree to conſume no more of their expenſive gew-gaws; let us live frugally; and let us induſtriouſly manufacture what we can for ourſelves; thus we ſhall be able honourably to diſcharge the debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep ſome money in our country, not only for the uſes of our internal commerce, but for the ſervice of our gracious Sovereign, whenever he ſhall have occaſion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old conſtitutional manner. For notwithſtanding the reproaches thrown out againſt us in their public papers and pamphlets, notwithſtanding we have been reviled in their Senate as rebels and traitors, we are truly a loyal people. Scotland has had its rebellions, and England its plots, againſt the preſent royal family; but America is untainted with thoſe crimes; there is in it ſcarce a man, there is not a ſingle native of our country, who is not firmly attached to his King by principle and affection. But a new kind of loyalty ſeems to be required of us, a loyalty to Parliament; a loyalty that is to extend, it ſeems, to a ſurrender of all our properties, whenever a Houſe of Commons, in which there is not a ſingle Member of our chuſing, ſhall think fit to grant them away without our conſent, and to a patient ſuffering the loſs of our privileges, as Engliſhmen, if we cannot ſubmit to make ſuch ſurrender. We were ſeparated too far from Britain by the ocean, but we were united ſtrongly to it by reſpect and love, ſo that we could at any time freely have ſpent our lives and little fortunes in its cauſe; but this unhappy new ſyſtem of politics tends to diſſolve thoſe bands of union, and to ſever us for ever. Woe to the man that firſt adopted it! Both countries will long have cauſe to execrate his memory.

Theſe are the complaints of the at preſent half diſtracted Americans; and I ſincerely wiſh, for the ſake of the manufactures and commerce of Great-Britain, and for the ſake of the ſtrength a firm union with our growing colonies would give us, that thoſe people had never been thus needleſly driven out of their ſenſes.

F. B.

LONDON, *September* 8.

The town of Freyberg, near Schweidnitz, in Silefia, was lately deſtroyed by an accidental fire. Out of upwards of 300 houſes, only 17 eſcaped.

The following Letter from a Nobleman to the Mayor of a Country Town, with the Mayor's anſwer to it, are copied verbatim from the originals:

"Dear Sir,

"THE report of an intended oppoſition at the enſuing election, induces me to take the liberty of deſiring you to exert your warmeſt endeavours, both on the canvaſs and at the time of election, in favour of my worthy friends the preſent Members.

"Be aſſured, dear Sir, that I have nothing in view by this application, but to recommend the only poſſible means of preſerving the peace, and promoting the welfare of your town, which has ever been the ardent wiſh of

Your aſſured friend, and very humble ſervant,

———."

THE *MAYOR's ANSWER.*

"My Lord, Your Lordſhip's *ſeptennial* profeſſions of attention to the welfare of this corporation, and of friendſhip for the Mayor of it, came by virtue of my office this year into my hands. The anſwers you have received from my predeceſſors on a ſimilar occaſion, have, I imagine, differed much in ſtyle from what I now ſend. They thought your Lordſhip's letter an *honour*, I think it an *inſult*. When your Lordſhip's friends, the preſent Members, were offered to us as proper objects of our choice, I joined with my brother Burgeſſes, heart and hand, in their ſupport. I knew not what they were till they were tried. But I have made it my buſineſs to be informed, what part they have taken in the great political queſtions which have come before the Houſe of Commons; and as I find they have, in every one of thoſe queſtions, given their votes contrary to every principle of honeſty, morality, and conſtitutional freedom, I muſt tell your Lordſhip that I ſhall do every thing in my power towards repairing the breach they have made in the conſtitution, by throwing them from their ſeats, to make room for thoſe who will repeal thoſe acts, which are ſubverſive of Britiſh juſtice, liberty, and the Proteſtant religion.

"I will now produce my vouchers for the truth of my aſſertion. *Your friends* voted Col. Luttrell the legal Repreſentative for Middleſex, in oppoſition to Mr. Wilkes, who had ſo great a majority of good voters on the poll; therefore I ſhall not give myſelf the trouble of attempting to give them a *majority* of votes; becauſe if they make the Miniſter their friend (which he has all the reaſon in the world to be) a *minority*, aided by the favour of *the Houſe*, will anſwer the purpoſe juſt as well. Your friends voted (if I am not much miſinformed) for the Royal Marriage Bill; diſcountenancing thereby, as much as in them lay, the ordinances of religion, and encouraging the younger branches of the Royal Family to perſevere in the ways of whoredom and adultery. I found the names of theſe *our* repreſentatives alſo in the majority liſt on the Quebec Bill; and I have no doubt but that thoſe Gentlemen, who were ſo ſtrenuous in voting the King abſolute over ſo many of his American ſubjects, and in eſtabliſhing Popery in that quarter of the globe, would do juſt the ſame *here*, when the plan which is in ſuch readineſs is ripe for execution.

"I have troubled your Lordſhip with more reaſons for rejecting your application in favour of your friends, than you perhaps expected, and more than you will, I ſuppoſe, read with patience. You, my Lord, hold a very lucrative poſt, by carrying, as it is called, two Members for this Borough, as well as greatly influencing the nomination of the county Members; that is, in other words, you bring into the Parliament Houſe two men at leaſt, who are ready to ſupport any meaſure of any Miniſter. But till I am as well paid for voting for men of this ſtamp, as your Lordſhip is for nominating them to us, I muſt beg leave to keep my conſcience clear, and my vote diſengaged; declaring in my own name, and in the name of a very reſpectable body of my brother freemen, that we will never vote for any man, who has declared that one is more than three, as in the caſe of the Middleſex election; who has voted fornication to be more meritorious than marriage, as in the caſe of the Royal Marriage Act, to gratify the pride and malice of ——————; and laſtly, who has voted ſlavery to be preferable to freedom, and Popery a better ſyſtem of religion than Proteſtantiſm, as in the caſe of the Quebec Bill. Clear your friends, my Lord, from theſe charges, and then may they boldly ſtand forth candidates for the favour of honeſt men; and then ſhall your Lordſhip's recommendation weigh with

"Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

———."

To the Right Hon. the Earl of ———.

BOSTON, November 10.

Laſt evening arrived in town from the GRAND CONGRESS, the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; John Adams, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſq; Members on the part of this province, on which occaſion moſt of the bells in town were rung.

The town of Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, have voted the ſum of 200l. and the town of Exeter 100l. lawful money, to be paid by the Selectmen of ſaid towns, for the relief the poor of this capital.

About 50 carpenters arrived here this week from Halifax, to aſſiſt in fitting barracks for the troops.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a number of perſons unlawfully aſſembled at Cambridge, in the month of October laſt, calling themſelves a *Provincial Congreſs*, did, in the moſt open and daring terms, aſſume to themſelves the powers and authority of government, independant of, and repugnant to his Majeſty's government, legally and conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed within this province, and tending utterly to ſubvert the ſame; and did, amongſt other unlawful proceedings, take upon themſelves to reſolve and direct a new and unconſtitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his Majeſty's royal prerogative; and alſo to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, to be Receiver General, in the room of Harriſon Gray, Eſq; then and ſtill legally holding and executing that office; and alſo to order and direct the monies granted to his Majeſty, to be paid into the hands of the ſaid Henry Gardner, and not to the ſaid Harriſon Gray, Eſq; and further earneſtly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province, to *oblige* and *compel* the ſeveral conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the ſaid directions, contrary to their oaths, and againſt the plain and expreſs rules and directions of the law: All which proceedings have a moſt dangerous tendency to enſnare his Majeſty's ſubjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, ſedition, treaſon and rebellion.

For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous conſequences thereof, I have thought it my duty to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby earneſtly exhorting, and in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly prohibiting, all his liege ſubjects within this province, from complying in any degree with the ſaid requiſitions, recommendations, directions, or reſolves of the aforeſaid unlawful aſſembly, as they regard his Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do hereby charge and command all Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Conſtables, Collectors, and other officers, in their ſeveral departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and diſcharge of their duty, in their reſpective offices, agreeable to the well known eſtabliſhed laws of the land; and to the utmoſt of their power, by all lawful ways and

means, to discountenance, discourage, and prevent a compliance with such dangerous resolves of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful assembly whatever.

GIVEN at Boston this 10th day of November, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini 1774.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

NEW-YORK, November. 17.

Extract of a Letter dated at Quebec, October 30.

"A Committee is arrived here from the English inhabitants in Montreal, who have met a Committee of the inhabitants of this place, and are drawing up a petition to his Majesty against the Act of Parliament for regulating the government of this province, and hope they will meet with success."

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 23.

The COMMITTEE for the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA will meet on Monday next, at 5 o'Clock in the afternoon, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

The following Gentlemen having been chosen by the inhabitants of Southwark and Kensington, to represent those districts in the General Committee for the City and Liberties, they are desired to attend the meeting of the Committee at the Philosophical Society's Hall, on Monday next, at 5 o'Clock in the afternoon, viz. For Southwark, Messrs. Elias Boys, Joseph Turner, Abraham Jones, Thomas Robinson; and for Kensington, Messieurs Emanuel Ayres, and Jacob Miller.

Captain Souder, from Lisbon, on the 25th ult. in lat. 29:50, long. 50, spoke a ship, Captain Robertson, from Lisbon for this port, out 27 days. On the 3d instant, in lat. 34, long. 65, Captain Souder met with a violent gale of wind, which lasted about 12 hours, during which his vessel shifted her ballast, and lay on her beam ends near 4 hours, but on cutting away the mizenmast she righted again; all his sails, except the foresail and jibb, were blown from the yards, and sprung his mainmast. After the gale abated, he saw a man floating along-side, who did not appear to have been long drowned; at the same time saw a brig to the eastward, but could not speak her.

We hear that Mr. Joseph Ellis, of Gloucester county, lately paid into the hands of Thomas Cushing, Esq; Five Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars, being generously subscribed by the inhabitants of that county, for the relief of the poor of Boston.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jersey ended at Burlington, when Peter Galwin was convicted of a rape, and John Taylor, alias John Philip Snyder, was convicted of bestiality, and both received sentence to be executed on Monday, the 5th day of December next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Snow Sam, J. Burrows, from Liverpool. Ship Betsey, G. Campbell, Londonderry. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, and Schooner Three Friends, S. Hinkley, Salem, N. E. Sloop Sally, W. Richardson, and Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Turks-Island. Schooner Sally, T. Eldridge, and Schooner Betsey, J. Buck, N. Carolina. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, from Lisbon.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Betsey, J. Russell, for Bristol. Brig Charming Sally, E. Gisby, Schooner Three Friends, S. Hinkley, and Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Salem, N. E. Ship Mary, R. George, and Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Londondery. Ship Jane, C. M'Causland, and Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Lisbon. Ship Speedwell, J. Jones, Liverpool. Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, Jamaica. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Ship John and Sally, B. Greenway, and Brig Joseph, R. Pye, for N. Carolina.*

CLEARED. *Schooner Betsey, E. Rodger, Schooner Hawke, J. Nicholson, Schooner Delaware, R. Cooke, and Schooner Roxana, J. Godfrey, to Salem, N. E. Sloop Friendship, W. Harrison, St. Kitts. Ship Charming Sally, G. Corrie, Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, and Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica. Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool. Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenades. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Sloop Rainbow, R. Joyne, Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, and Sloop Edward, W. Prickett, Virginia. Schooner Liberty, D. Kiddle, Hispaniola. Ship Sally, F. Fearis, N. York. Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Newbury, N. E. Snow Penn, S. Harvey, and Ship Hawke, J. Getsheus, Maryland. Ship Peggy, J. Malcom, Antigua. Ship Concord, J. Volans, Leghorn. Ship Liberty, C. Thomson, Gibraltar. Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Lisbon. Snow Dickinson, J. Johnston, to Cadiz.*

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. 6d, Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 14s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Hogshead Ditto 8l. Barrel Ditto 4l. Red Oak Ditto 5l. 10s. Irish Beef 3l. 5s. Country Ditto 2l. 10s. Pork 3l. 5s. West-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 70l. Muscovado Sugar 50s. to 60s. Melasses 23d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Pitch 14s. Tar 14s. Turpentine 20s. Rice 16s. Lisbon Salt 18d. Hemp 5d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 26l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s. Flaxseed 12s. 6d.

Just PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,
At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,
A JOURNAL
Of the PROCEEDINGS of the
CONGRESS,
Held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

Next Saturday, the 26th instant, at one o'clock,
At JAMES LOUGHEAD's Vendue-store,
The upper end of SECOND-STREET,

WILL begin the sale of a large and general assortment of merchandize, suitable to the season; likewise household and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel; a few hundred bottles of English mustard, German hones, gun flints, &c. &c.

N. B. A quantity of superfine, super and common broadeloths, to be sold at private sale, in pieces or suits, good colours, and warranted sound. 1w.

KITEFOOT TOBACCO,
Of the very first QUALITY,
Is MANUFACTURED and SOLD by
HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
In Second-street, near Arch-street.
*** They purchase empty SNUFF BOTTLES. ¶

TAKEN from the wharff of the subscriber, and supposed to be turned adrift, a BOAT, between a Moses and Yawl, about 15 or 16 feet aloft, the upper streak on one side split, the after thawt lined underneath, and the stern-post split. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward.

To be sold, by the subscriber, a few boxes of best SPERMACETI CANDLES. BLATHWAITE JONES.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN BRINGHURST,
At his house, on the west side of Front-street, about half-way between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge,

BROWN and white Russia sheeting, some of the latter fine; Russia sail-cloth; Warrington ditto, No. 1 to 7; ravens duck; Ticklenburg; Irish linens, from 22d. to 5s. seaming twine; Crowley's steel; allom. Also a few hogsheads Tortola RUM. *Nov.* 22, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,
At JOHN MITCHELL's
WINE, SPIRIT, RUM AND SUGAR STORES,
In Front-street, between Chestnut and Market-streets.

BEST genuine *Madeira* WINES, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Quarter Cask or Gallon.
Excellent bottled Claret, by the Dozen.
Genuine new and old Port Wine, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Best *Lisbon* Wine, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Sherry Wine, of the best Quality, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Old and new Mountain Wines, both dry and sweet, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Tenerisse and *Fyal* Wines, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask.
Genuine Frontiniac Wine, by the Dozen.
French White Wine, by the Dozen.
Excellent old Hock, by the Dozen.
Red *Lisbon* Wine, by the Quarter Cask or Dozen.
Genuine old *French* Brandy, by the ¼ Cask, Anchor or Gallon.
Spanish Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Gallon.
Old *Jamaica* and Cane-Juice Spirit } of the best Quality, by the
Old *Antigua* Spirit, } Hogshead, Cask or Gallon.
Shone's, Ben. Kenton and Parker's best *London* bottled Porter, by the Hogshead, Hamper or Dozen.
Genuine BURTON and *Taunton* bottled Ale, by the Dozen.
West-India and *New-England* Rum.
Best old *Holland* Geneva, in Cases.
Florence Oil, of the best Quality, in Chests, or by the Dozen.
Muscovado Sugars of all Kinds, by Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel.
Bohea Tea, warranted good, by the Chest, ½ Chest or Dozen.
Best Green and Hyson Tea, by the Dozen or Pound.
French and *Carolina* Indigo, of the best Quality, by Barrel or Doz.
Carolina Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Allom, Chocolate, Melasses, Cotton, Ground Ginger, Copperas, Madder, Coffee, Ground Redwood, Brimstone, Whale-Bone, Raisins.

N. B. He has just imported a large and general Assortment of Yard wide, 7-8ths and 3-qr. wide *Irish* Linens, 9-8ths and 5-qr. wide *Irish* Sheetings, and a general Assortment of Damask, Diaper and Huckaback Table Linen and Towelling.

*** As he is determined to keep a constant Supply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the best of their Kinds, the Public may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and his Friends in the Country may depend on being as well and punctually supplied by Letter, as if they were personally present.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be positively sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the first day of December next, at the London Coffee-House, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Black-horse alley, and east side of Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Risk, containing in Front on Second-street aforesaid 16½ feet, and in depth 114 feet, bounded by ground of James Glen and others; late the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 2d day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Michael Croll, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Frederick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 101 acres and 80 perches, bounded by lands of William Boyer and others; late the estate of Dietrick Welker; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Lancaster, on Sunday, the 20th instant, an Apprentice lad, named JOHN WORT, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a thin pale complexion, and wears his own black hair tied; he is a taylor by trade; had on, when he went away, a half worn beaver hat, home-made brown cloth coat, and lappelled waistcoat, with gilt metal buttons on the coat, and basket hair buttons on the waistcoat, half worn buck-skin breeches, mixed coloured ribbed stockings, new shoes, and yellow buckles: As his mother lives in New-Germantown, it is probable he may push that way. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, and delivered to his master in Lancaster aforesaid, the same, with reasonable charges, paid by
Nov. 22, 1774. ¶ ARNOLD BOMBARGER.

Baltimore County, Maryland, October 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, at Northampton Furnace, an Irish indented servant man, named THOMAS HARNET, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, long visage, fair complexion, grey eyes, short dark brown hair, much pitted with the small-pox, a thick square-made fellow, has some stoppage in his speech, is well acquainted in and about Philadelphia, and from that down about New-Castle; he has been a butcher, but has worked with a tanner in Philadelphia, also at ditching and grubbing, and has lived in and about Chestnut-Level: He says he has two brothers, William and James Harnet, one of whom lives about 5 miles from Philadelphia, as an overseer for some gentleman, and the other about 9 miles. He says he has formerly lived with one Hugh Steel, in Hance's Neck, near New-Castle, with whom he left a bond of one of his brothers to him for 60l. Pennsylvania currency, when he went home to Ireland about twelve or eighteen months ago. He had on when he went away an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, upper jacket of white kersey with leather buttons, an under lappelled ditto of red striped gingham with sleeves, and white horn buttons with brass shanks, coarse country made shoes nailed in the heels, and an old felt hat bound round the brim. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his masters may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by
¶ 8w. CHARLES RIDGELY and HOWARD.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, but came from England in December last, named JOHN M'GORK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, speaks good English, and talks very fast, is given to liquor, and lately passed for a freeman in Trenton and New-York; he has been used to work at an iron furnace, and is supposed to be in some part of the Jerseys, as he crossed at Gloucester ferry. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by JAMES MOLESWORTH, at the widow Yarnall's, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
On Thursday, the 8th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the premises, by the Executors of George Plim, deceased,

THE house and lot wherein the said George Plim lately dwelt, and now in the tenure of Captain James Robinson, situate in Chestnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, and facing Mr. Israel Pemberton's; the lot being about 18 feet on Chestnut street, and 120 feet deep, more or less; the whole clear of groundrent, and has the privilege of an alley into Chestnut-street. N. B. On paying one half the purchase-money down, the other half may remain on interest, giving security. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
HATTERS TRIMMINGS,

WITH a Variety of Oiled-Cloth COVERS for HATS, useful in rainy Weather. Old Hats neatly covered, on the shortest Notice, and reasonable Terms, by
DAVID RICHARDSON,
Hatter, in Water-street, near Arch-street. ¶

Berks County, November 16, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

If out of the Province, and THREE, if in,

WILL be paid by MARK BIRD, Esq; for taking up and securing a NEGROE Man, called CUFF, who ran away the latter End of September last, with a Lock and Chain about his Leg; he is a well made Fellow, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, 28 Years of Age, by Trade a Hammerman, and is fond of strong Liquor. ¶

To COVER next Season, if not SOLD,

WHYNOT,

A FINE bay horse, 8 years old, got by *Fearnought*, at *Newtown, Chester*, at 3l. a mare, and 5s. the groom.---*Whynot*'s character and pedigree are well known, and he is allowed to be as good a bottomed horse as any in *America*.

BADGER,

A beautiful, strong, boney grey horse, 6 years old, imported from *England*; got by Lord *Clanworth*'s *Bosphorus* (who won 7 King's plates) his dam by the noted *Othello*, commonly called *Black and all Black*; and his grandam by the famous *Flying Childers*; near the city of *Annapolis*, at 5l. a mare, and 7s. 6d. the groom. At the same place, a strong black horse, of the waggon breed, at 30s. a mare, and 3s. 9d. the groom. The money for each mare to be paid at the stable door. Any gentlemen breeders, that intend sending their mares to any of the above horses, are desired to give as early notice thereof, as they conveniently can, to JOHN CRAGGS, at the Governor's, to prevent their being disappointed; as he is limited to a certain number. And in the mean time if any gentleman is desirous of purchasing all, or any of the above horses, he may apply to JOHN CRAGGS abovementioned, who will also sell that beautiful dark chestnut horse

SLIM,

Who is remarkably speedy, 6 years old; he was got by Mr. *Wildman*'s *Babraham*, his dam by Mr. *Rogers*'s *Babraham*, his granddam by *Sedbury*, out of Lord *Portmore*'s *Ebony*. ¶ 7s 6.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN a Writer, with the Signature of his own Name, submits the Effusions of his Pen to the Favour or Condemnation of your impartial tribunal, he should approach you with a becoming Diffidence, nor dare, with a conscious Assurance, to judge for all the World in the Rectitude of his Performance.

My smiling *Antagonist has obliged me once more to attempt a Vindication of my Character from his unjust Aspersions; and altho' a* Smile *of Self-approbation might be of some Weight, if it had beamed from the Countenance of a Man eminent for his Wisdom or Learning, yet when an Air of Greatness is assumed by a Trifler, of no Importance but in his own Imagination, it should fix him as an Object of Ridicule or Contempt.*

If Mr. Samuel Allinson had allowed himself actuated by the Stimulus of disappointed *Vanity, or an Impulse of the Cacoethes Scribendi, I would not contradict his* simple *Relation of Facts, but as I believe it will appear that he has "officiously" taken a very "unfriendly" Part, I shall submit the following Circumstances for the Judgment of the Public to decide.*

I have set forth, in my Letter in the Gazette, No. 2393, that I was entirely ignorant that the Negroe (who is the Cause of the present Dispute) was ever free, till after his first Attempt to escape from me, and that herein he deceived me. Mr. Allinson artfully insinuates *in his second Paragraph (tho' he does not* absolutely say so) *by the Mother seeking* his *Assistance to procure* Justice *for her Son, that he was treated with* Injustice *by me, tho' Mr. Allinson knew at that very Time, that the Negroe was employed as my Servant, not as my Slave. He then proceeds to recommend himself to the Public, by amusing them with the Goodness of his own Heart, in his Advice to the Negroe, which they are at Liberty to believe or disbelieve at Pleasure.----*

I could wish that a Man of Mr. Allinson's Appearance had confined himself more strictly to the Truth, than to insert as my Words, that "if ever I got him again I would treat him as a Slave;" *I deny my ever saying so, and declare, quite* uninfluenced by his Advertisement, *that I had no Intention of treating the Negroe as a Slave.---When Mr. Allinson was pleased to interfere in the Matter-----offended at his Officiousness, I did say that I* would use him as bad as the Negroe if he concerned himself in my Affairs, but can he infer from this, that I *meant to make the Negroe a Slave?*

I have already said, that from my first Knowledge that the Negroe had been once free, I had no Intention of treating him as a Slave, therefore my uniformly persisting to declare that I would enslave the Negroe, *must be the mere Agitation of Mr. Allinson's Brain, without any other Foundation.*

Mr. Allinson is also guilty of a gross Mis-representation when he asserts, that I first proposed to the Negroe his "binding himself, and added Argument to induce him." I have once said that the Negroe voluntarily offered *to bind himself, which I now say is the* whole *Truth, and the first Acceptation of the Proposal was not by me, but by the Sheriff, merely because he thought a Servitude of seven Years a small Compensation justly due for the Trouble and heavy Expences he had put me to; the Truth of the above has been solemnly attested by Affidavit of the Sheriff for the County.*

If a Man will not act upon Principle, and adhere strictly to the Truth, let his Story be ever so simply *told, it cannot be called a "Relation of Facts." In a Part of the Country where Mr. Allinson was born and educated, he may presume upon his Advantages over a Man who is but a Stranger in America, and assert such Things as he is not able to prove, tho' his Neighbours may believe them, because they are unacquainted with the Character and Principles of his Opponent: But, at the respectable Tribunal of a considerate Public, where the plain Truth on both Sides of the Argument is fairly laid down, where Prejudice will not sway, nor Interest bias, then will the Scale of Impartiality preponderate in Favour of the Injured.*

Mr. Allinson's own Words are, in many Places, *beyond my Comprehension; "I meant no Attack upon B. Wake;" Good Sir, what did you mean? Is it not strange, that after the most illiberal Reflections upon me, in two long Addresses to the Public, any Man in his proper Senses could say, he "meant no Attack upon B. Wake?" To use Part of his own Language, who can give Credence to this Assertion?*

The Manner of our Education has been widely different. I did at first, and do now consider myself reflected upon in an ungentlemanly Manner; and that my bearing a Commission of the Peace should be a Reason for my not resenting Mr. Allinson's Abuse, is as absurd as to suppose that Commission bestowed, in order that the Possessor may be insulted at the Will and Pleasure of every Hypocrite, who can claim his Protection under the Cloak of his Profession.

The plain Matter of Fact, touching the Decision of the Dispute by Ball, is this; I put the Question to Mr. Allinson, how far he would go to protect the Freedom of the Negroe, will you go further than the Pen? His Answer was Yes; which occasioned the following Reply. Will you exchange a Ball with me?

Mr. Allinson chose the News-paper as a Method of deciding our Difference, which, though perfectly agreeable to me, is rather an infringement on the patience of the Public---Here let the Dispute subside. But if this is not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Allinson, I submit to his Proposal in the last Gazette, though not with a View of publishing his concessions, for I should think these a triumph for no man.

Franklin-Park, Nov. 19, 1774. BALDWIN WAKE.

COFFEE, of excellent Flavour, to be SOLD, two Doors above HALL and SELLERS's Printing Office, in MARKET-STREET.

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PROPOSALS for printing, by SUBSCRIPTION, *The* PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, OR, THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

PLAN of the WORK.

I. A Proportion of nearly the same number of pages in each Magazine will be set apart for original American productions, and the greatest attention given that none be admitted but such as are of real merit. As to the subjects of these dissertations, they may extend to the whole circle of science, including politics and religion as objects of philosophical disquisition, but excluding controversy in both. Lest this should offend any, all the political controversy proper for this periodical publication will fall under the article of news; and as for religious controversy, particularly between the different denominations of Christians, it is supposed all judicious persons will approve its being wholly excluded.

II. The next department shall contain select essays from the British Magazines and other modern publications. In the choice of these, regard will be had not only to the merit of the piece itself, but to the importance, seasonableness, and popularity of the subject. The Publisher has ordered all the *English* and *Scots* Magazines to be regularly sent him, and by comparing one with another, and private intelligence with all, he will have the advantage of public opinion to assist in the choice.

III. In the third place shall be inserted a list of new books, with remarks and extracts taken from the Magazines, Reviews, &c. &c. Care shall be taken to render this part as complete and concise as possible, and the difficulty will not be great, since it is chiefly to select and copy so far as regards British or other European productions. If however any friend here can add a judicious remark or correction of other criticisms in time for the publication of our Magazine, we shall willingly subjoin it. Whatever writings are published in America shall be taken notice of in the list; but to avoid the suspicion of party or prejudice, no remarks shall be made on them, but the subject, title, and place of publication shall be inserted, and perhaps sometimes a short extract given.

IV. The fourth section shall be devoted to the muses. And as mediocrity is more supportable in any thing than in poetry, pains will be taken to procure the best and newest essays in this way, always giving a preference to the productions of our own country.

V. The fifth place is to be allotted to news, and it is hoped that these may be inserted with great advantage. The interval of a month will enable the publisher, especially with the assistance he has already, and further intends to procure, to distinguish between reports or conjectures, or even intended impositions on the public, and real incidents and transactions. This advantage is clearly to be seen in the monthly publications at home, where the news are much more to be depended on, than the hasty and confused accounts contained in the weekly papers. In these last, one paragraph sometimes tells us that another in a preceding paper was altogether without foundation. The reader will also please to observe, that as the news depend upon the arrival of ships from abroad, one of which often brings what must supply the newspapers for several weeks, a monthly Magazine in America has not only the advantage of conciseness and certainty in common with European Magazines, but may in many instances have the news as soon in point of time as the weekly papers. To all this may be added, that it will be more permanent, and recourse easily had to it for the time and circumstances of past transactions. Fresh pieces of news, with some particulars not necessary to be put in the body of the book, will be sometimes printed on the blue paper cover.

VI. The sixth article will be filled with correct lists of marriages, births, deaths and promotions. In these it will be necessary to leave out very many contained in the English papers, but all shall be retained that either from the station of the persons, their character, their relation to America, or the singularity of the case can be supposed to excite curiosity in this country. The utmost care shall be taken to have the lists, with regard to America, complete.

VII. And to the whole will be added, a correct meteorological diary, accounts of the prices of grain and other commodities in different parts of the continent, the course of exchange, &c.

The publisher will be obliged to any gentleman in the mercantile way, to suggest upon what plan some account of the departure and arrival of vessels, that would come within the compass of this Magazine, should be conducted; as also whether an account of the annual imports and exports at different places would be acceptable, and how it may be obtained.

Bills of mortality from different places of America will be inserted annually, if they can possibly be obtained so as to be depended upon. Hints and assistance on this subject will be acceptable.

A supplement and general index will be published at the close of every year.

CONDITIONS.

First. *This work will contain six half sheets octavo, stitched in blue paper, as nearly as possible on the preceding plan, leaving to ourselves the liberty of improving or amending it as occasion may require.*

Secondly. *A copper-plate will be given with every number, or on particular occasions, as encouragement offers.*

Thirdly. *Subscribers will be furnished at the reasonable price of One Shilling, Pennsylvania currency, for each month, exclusive of the supplement, which will be One Shilling more, and will contain the same number of pages with the preceding numbers.*

Such is the plan and such are the conditions upon which the publisher intends to give the first number of his Magazine to the Town, on the first Wednesday in *February* next, should only a sufficient list of subscribers appear to defray the bare expence of the press:---But it is their future encouragement that must determine him to proceed,---which, if he should be so fortunate as to obtain, he shall, *punctually*, on the first Wednesday of every succeeding month, endeavour to furnish the public with an AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY.

He therefore earnestly requests all persons who are generous enough to encourage a literary undertaking in their own country, to transmit their names by the first day of *December* next to

R. AITKEN, opposite the *London* Coffee-house, *Front-street*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are likewise taken in by all the Printers, Booksellers, and Country Store-keepers in America.

To the PUBLIC.

IN the beginning of the present year the subscriber, whose business as a bookseller leads him to consult the wants of the town, threw out a few proposals for publishing an AMERICAN MAGAZINE; *in which undertaking he was willing to engage, as well from a love of letters, as from motives that are supposed to be inseparable from his profession.*

He is now to inform the public, that a number of gentlemen of the first character for genius and liberal sentiment among us, have been pleased severally to signify their approbation of his design; and also to make such additions to the plan formerly proposed, as they judged would contribute to render it still more universally entertaining and instructive. For this purpose they have authorised the publisher to say, that, so long as he continues to make his Magazine the decent repository of useful and ornamental Science, *excluding from it every indelicate, every party production, they shall hold themselves bound to lend him every assistance in their power; not only on those occasions when the judgment of a friend may be thought necessary, but in furnishing him* monthly *with some original performances.*

These are favours which gratitude calls upon him to acknowledge, as on this condition he hopes he shall long claim the protection and assistance so generously offered---being unalterably determined to conduct his Magazine upon a plan of the most extensive usefulness, and to admit nothing but what relates to the grand interests of Learning, Virtue, *and our common* Christianity. R. AITKEN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1774.

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF OF THE STEEL FURNACE, at TRENTON, built of Stone, and in good Order. Also a LOT of GROUND adjoining, on which is erected a Frame Building.

A HOUSE, in MOUNTHOLLY, and large LOT, convenient for a Tan-yard, a Run of Water passing through it. The Payments will be made easy. For Terms, enquire of

¶ 51. *Tbctf.* JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, who came in the snow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about 6 weeks ago, a certain JOHN CAMPIN, by trade a Butcher, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, long visage, small legs, and hath a clumsy walk, wears his own short brown hair, which inclines to curl; had on, and took with him, a new large broad diamond check shirt, without buttons, a short brown jacket, without sleeves, a dark frize surtout coat, with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worsted plush breeches, light coloured yarn stockings, generally not gartered, thick double soaled shoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a small brimmed old hat, speaks quick and tolerable good English, given to liquor; it is supposed he is gone off with some of his shipmates, who may assist him in changing his clothes, and no doubt but he may change his name. The above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any of his Majesty's goals, paid by EDWARD BARRET, in Front-street, Southwark. *Philadelphia, August* 28, 1774.

All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour or carry him off. ¶

York-Town, September 27, 1774.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, an Irish servant girl, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a pretty fair complexion, fat and lusty, just newly come from Ireland; had on a calicoe gown, white ground and red flowers, an old quilted petticoat, a pair of good shoes, and is about 19 years of age. Whoever takes up said girl, and secures her, so as her master may have her again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† MICHAEL SWOOPE.

Bucks ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, held on the premises, on the 3d day of December next, a certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate, lying and being in the Falls township, in the county of Bucks, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Benjamin Linton, and others, containing about 100 acres, the property of John Roberts and wife; to be sold to satisfy a mortgage, by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to SAMUEL NEAVE, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make Payment, to HARMAN and LEWIS; and those who have Accounts against him are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and immediately paid.

REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, JACOB HARMAN. } Execut.

6 *w.*

Philadelphia, October 8, 1774.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1774.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, in Southwark, about one mile from the New-market, on Second-street, together with a few acres of pasture ground, on which are 180 apple trees, of the choicest collection; and if the tenant chooses, he may be accommodated with five acres of the best meadow ground, adjoining the Point-house-land, on Gloucester road. For further particulars, apply to the PRINTERS. *Tbctf.*

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a Number of unkind and disaffected People have industriously propagated through this City, That, on the Arrival of the Ships from England this Fall, I made it my Business to purchase a large Quantity of several Sorts of dry Goods, in order to sell them again at an advanced Price; which Report I do declare to be false, and do defy any Person to appear to my Face, and prove that I have bought to the Amount of One Shilling's Worth of Goods from them, since the Arrival of said Ships. And do further say, that, on a cool Reflection, I cannot recollect that I have bought to the Amount of Fifty Pounds Worth of dry Goods on Speculation since I have been in Trade; and am really sorry that my Fellow-Citizens should be so unfriendly to me, and unjust to themselves, as to propagate a Report of this Sort. 6 w. JOHN HEAD.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1774.

FRANCIS WADE

BEING informed, by a number of his friends, that his old country customers, and others that inclined to deal with him, have been at a loss to find him out, since his removal from his old brewery; he therefore thinks it necessary to take this method of letting his friends know, that his brewery, and dwelling, is now in Fourth-street, at the corner of Race-street, where his former customers, and those that are inclined to deal with him, may be supplied with all sorts of beer, for exportation or home consumption, as usual; and for the better conveniency of his customers down town, masters of vessels, shallopmen and others, by leaving their orders, at the store of Messrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, opposite Hamilton's wharff, near the Drawbridge, they may be served as expeditious as when he lived in that neighbourhood.

Barley, malt and hops, purchased as usual; and a parcel of clean winter barley ready to be given out for seed. 3 *M.*

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

On Friday, the 25th instant, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-store,

the upper end of Second-street,

WILL begin the sale of one hundred pieces of low priced broadcloths, naps, plains, duffils, &c. with an assortment of shaloons, durants, tammies, camblets, calimancoes, and a variety of other goods, on the following terms. Every person purchasing to the amount of Five Pounds, or more, to have 6 months credit, giving a note, with security, if required; and those who pay ready money to have an abatement of 5 per cent.

ISAAC & BENJAMIN CATHRALL,

Have for sale, at their store, at William Cooper's ferry, opposite Philadelphia,

A VERY large and general assortment of LINEN DRAPERY, which they have just opened, and would just observe to their kind customers, they are determined to sell only at a moderate profit.

N. B. They still continue their large and general assortments of GROCERIES; where innkeepers and others may depend on the best of liquors, and lowest prices. ¶ 5 W.

Just published, and to be sold by

ISAAC COLLINS, Printer,

THE *BURLINGTON* ALMANACK, for the Year 1775. Containing a Number of Pieces, religious, moral and entertaining.

*** They are also to be had of JONATHAN ZANE, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ¶

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-street,

Has this day imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

A VERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well assorted for Apothecaries, Druggists, and Store-keepers, that purchase in the wholesale way.

Also a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few Truffles and Morells.----Rowley's British Herb Tobacco and Snuff, Keiser's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated Arquebusade.---Hemet's Essence, and Powder of Pearl, so much esteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Strasburgh Snuff, fine Windsor shaving Soap, &c. &c.---white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for family uses, Flesh Brushes of different sizes, Elastic, and Tobacco Syringes, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the finest Colours, setts of Crayons, a variety of Frosts, and Bronzes; English Copal Varnish, and Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Cases, prepared Canvas, whole, half, and ¼ lengths, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of most kinds.

Best Florence Oil, in chests, common Oil, in barrels, Saltpetre, new Anniseed, and Antimony, in kegs of an hundred each; best refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c.

All the above, with every other article of Drugs, Medicines, and their Appurtenances, in present use and practice, will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the most reasonable rates, with large allowance to those that take a quantity.

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and all Orders, Prescriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP SALLY,
JAMES RUSSELL,
MASTER,

IS a new Vessel, well calculated for the Accommodation of Passengers, and having chief Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, is intended to sail about the 26th of this Month. For Freight or Passage, please to apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SONS, or said Master board, at their Wharff. *Nov.* 14.

FOR BELFAST,

The Ship *PROSPERITY*,
WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER,

ONLY one year old, sails fast, and has good accommodations for passengers; having great part of her cargoe engaged, will sail with the first flaxseed vessels. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-street, or said Master on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Esquire's wharff.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ALEXANDER,
JAMES HUNTER, Master,

WILL sail in a fortnight from this time, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. This ship has extraordinary good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board the vessel, which lies at Cuthbert's wharff, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted for passage, or redemptioners, by the ship Alexander, are desired to make immediate payment to Captain Hunter, to prevent their notes and bonds being put into the hands of a Lawyer.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The Ship *MARY*,
ROBERT GEORGE, MASTER,

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharff, has the greatest part of her cargoe engaged, is a good stout ship, with excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail in about two weeks. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Ship *SPEEDWELL*,
JOHN JONES, MASTER,

NOW lying at Mason's wharff, will sail in three weeks at fartherst. For freight or passage, agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by said ship, a few bales of Scotch ozenbrigs, and sail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

FOR CORK,

The BRIG JAMES,
JOHN SMITH, MASTER,

WILL sail in three Weeks; has good Accommodations for PASSENGERS. For Freight or Passage, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH, or said MASTER on board, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's Wharff.

N. B. The Times of a few Scotch SERVANTS to be disposed of, and some Irish BEEF. *November* 2, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th ult. from the subscribers, living in Hartford county, Maryland, near the Bald Fryer Ferry, on Susquehanna river, two Irish convict servant men, viz. *John Dudgen*, by trade a shoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, fair complexion, short brown hair, somewhat pitted with the small-pox; had on, and took with him, a chocolate coloured half-worn broadcloth coat, a striped silk waistcoat, one blue broadcloth ditto, two pair of breeches, one of Russia drab, the other of black sergedenim, two fine and one coarse shirts, 3 pair of stockings, one of ribbed grey worsted, one light blue ditto, and one white thread, two castor hats, one new, the other half-worn, a black silk handkerchief, 3 pair of new shoes, a pair of round broad rimmed silver buckles, and a sett of shoemakers tools. *Joseph Dudgen*, brother to the above, a shoemaker likewise, much of the same complexion, hair partly of the same colour, curls very much, much pitted with the small-pox; had on a brown broadcloth coat, half-worn; it is supposed, as they are brothers, they will divide the clothes between them, to appear as well as they can; it is likely they will change their names, and forge passes, as they are middling good scholars. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal, so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES MOORE, and JAMES FISHER. ¶

Philadelphia, October 12, 1774.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,

IN SECOND-STREET,

HATH just imported from LEEDS, about 150 Pieces of broad and narrow CLOTHS, from 3s. 3d. to 9s. Sterling, Coatings, and blue Duffils, which he will sell for Cash, or the usual Credit, at a very low Advance. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.